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## **PREFACE**

This guide is for use by personnel who create and attach radio frequency (RF) tags and military shipping labels (MSLs) on Army equipment. Formal training in Transportation Coordinator Automated Command and Control System (TC ACCIS) and/or Transportation Coordinators' Automated Information Management System II (TC-AIMS II) is necessary to create RF tags and MSLs. The system currently in use – TC ACCIS - is an installation-based process where the expertise, hardware, and software are centralized in the Installation Transportation Offices in CONUS. TC-AIMS II is now being used in Europe. The transition to TC-AIMS II and DS2T will allow some of the process to be accomplished at the unit level, but the tag write stations will most likely continue to be located at a central location.

Intransit visibility of Army shipments using the radio frequency (RF) tag technology is not prescribed in current Army policy. There remains a wide range of challenges before we are able to achieve the desired level of visibility for all unit cargo and sustainment. The material in this guide has been compiled from a number of sources with the purpose of outlining universal guidelines for the creation and use of RF tags and MSLs. The rationale for publishing the material in this format rather than a more formal manual is to facilitate the rapid inclusion of guidance and procedures as they are developed from lesson learned.

The proponent of this manual is the Deployment Process Modernization Office, US Army Transportation School, Fort Eustis, Virginia. Send comments and recommendations directly to the Deployment Process Modernization Office at <a href="mailto:dpmo.doctrine@eustis.army.mil">dpmo.doctrine@eustis.army.mil</a>.

GUIDE FOR CREATING AND USING RF TAGS AND MILITARY SHIPPING LABELS

1-2 v 1-03

# **Table of Contents**

		PAGE
Section 1	AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY OVERV	IEW 1-1
Section 2	PROCEDURES FOR CREATING RF TAGS AND MSLS	2-1
Section 3	ACCESSING ITV INFORMATION	3-1
Section 4	MARKING REQUIREMENTS	4-1
	GLOSSARY	Glossary-1

1-3 v 1-03

#### Section 1

# **Automatic Identification Technology Overview**

## INTRODUCTION

- 1-1. Historically, commanders have faced two major challenges in the deployment process. One, they had limited or no real visibility of what units were in the deployment pipeline or when these units would reach the area of operations. Two, because of the lack of visibility, commanders had no efficient method of redirecting movements or shipments as the operational situation developed. The lack of visibility resulted in a loss of confidence by commanders at all levels in the ability of the transportation and supply systems to effectively support their operations.
- 1-2. Effective management of force projection operations can be enhanced by the use of automatic identification technology (AIT). AIT is a suite of enabling technologies that supports the deployment community in executing force projection operations. When combined with web-enabled automated information systems (AIS), AIT assists in providing accurate and timely in-transit visibility (ITV) data.
- 1-3. This guide provides units and supporting activities with:
  - Instructions to deploying units for obtaining radio frequency (RF) tags and military shipping labels (MSLs).
  - Procedures for the installation/theater supporting activity to create RF tags and MSLs.
  - Procedures to submit data and query the system.
  - Instructions for attaching RF tags and MSLs to vehicles, containers, and pallets.

#### SCOPE

1-4. This guide supports soldiers, leaders, and staffs who deploy or monitor deployment operations and supplements material published in the FM 3-35 (100-17) series. Section 1 discusses the purpose of the guide, scope, description of the system, and AIT responsibilities of various agencies; Section 2 outlines the procedures required to create RF tags and MSLs; Section 3 explains the means used to access ITV information; and Section 4 defines the placement of RF tags and MSLs on vehicles, containers, and pallets.

## THE AIT SYSTEM

1-5. **AIT Deployment Environment** – During deployments the Army can expect to operate in a Joint environment. There are numerous AIT devices available within DoD and the Army to support deployment missions. These devices capture and report arrival

1-4 v 1-03

and departure of movements to the Global Transportation Network (GTN). The two primary factors required for the AIT system to achieve accurate tracking are:

- The initial source data must be accurate. This information is used to create AIT data storage devices (RF tags and MSLs) and to populate GTN.
- The AIT infrastructure must be established throughout the deployment pipeline to capture data on the arrival and departure of equipment and forces. The data capture will be used to update AIT and force tracking records and to verify the accuracy of advanced information received through automated information systems.
- 1-6. **AIT System Components** The basic components for AIT use are:
  - Storage Device An AIT data storage device (RF tag/MSL) containing essential transportation and supply data is printed or created. The data storage device is then attached to equipment. The information on the AIT data storage device is also present in an automated information system. The data in the automated information system is passed to web-enabled AIS that provide global asset/movement visibility.
  - Collection Device As the piece of equipment moves through the deployment pipeline, the data on the storage device is collected by strategically located AIT interrogators, scanners, and readers. They provide an efficient, rapid, and virtually error free capture and transfer of movement data.
  - Communication/Processing System After collecting the data on the storage device, the interrogator, scanner, or reader passes the information to a host automated information system. The host automated information system passes the data to a web-enabled worldwide information system that provides near real-time in-transit visibility and force tracking data to the logistics and warfighting communities.
- 1-7. **AIT/AIS Communications** To provide timely AIT and force tracking data, AIT must work in conjunction with, and enable automated information systems. To accomplish this, planners must position AIT data collection devices so they can accurately collect data on all movements passing their location and then rapidly provide that data to web-enabled automated information systems. DoD and the Army are working on the development of support systems that will achieve total command and control and asset visibility. MACOMs, Army commands, and agencies supporting the deployment process must develop plans that allow AIT enabling tools to capture and rapidly pass movement data.
- 1-8. Capturing Initial Source Data Accurate and complete initial source data must be entered in automated information systems before the deployment begins. For units, this means ensuring the DEL in TC-ACCIS is accurate and up-to-date. In addition, plans must be established to ensure RF tags and MSLs are produced using the data in TC-ACCIS. Once produced, these AIT data storage devices must be attached to the proper piece of equipment and then scanned/interrogated to verify readability and accuracy. Once source data is verified, plans and procedures must be in place to ensure the

1-5 v 1-03

information is passed to other automated information systems. The requirement to ensure accurate source data is captured in AISs and AIT data storage devices at the origin cannot be overemphasized.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

1-9. **Department of Army** – The Department of the Army should develop and disseminate policy on the implementation and use of AIT. As a minimum this policy should specify the intent of the system and the types of materiel, equipment and supplies that should be tagged during deployment and sustainment operations. Moreover, DA will provide the initial funding for implementation of the process.

### 1-10. **MACOM** – The MACOM should:

- Develop and disseminate implementing instructions for AIT in accordance with Army policy.
- Provide funding to purchase the necessary equipment and supplies to sustain the system.
- Provide funding for training of AIT personnel.

#### 1-11. **Installation** – The installation should:

- Develop and maintain an AIT infrastructure, to include equipment and staff.
- Secure a sufficient number of RF tags to support deploying units.
- Issue RF tags to deploying units.
- Create RF tags and MSLs for deploying units.
- Collect RF tags from units returning from deployments.
- Deactivate, maintain, and store RF tags.

## 1-12. **Theater Support Activity** – The theater support activity should:

- Develop and maintain an AIT infrastructure, to include equipment and staff.
- Secure a sufficient number of RF tags to support additional needs of redeploying units.
- Issue additional RF tags to redeploying units.
- Create RF tags and MSLs for redeploying units.

## 1-13. **Unit** – The unit should:

- Maintain accurate deployment equipment list (DEL).
- Deploy with current copy of DEL.
- Attach RF tags and MSLs to vehicles, equipment, and containers as directed.
- Deactivate RF tags once the deployment is completed and retain tags for redeployment.

1-6 v **1-03** 

#### Section 2

# **Procedures for Creating RF Tags and MSLs**

## INTRODUCTION

- 2-1. RF tags and MSLs are the storage devices containing data that triggers the ITV process. In order for the process to operate properly accurate and complete data must be written on the RF tags and MSLs. The purpose of this section is to outline the procedures for the creation of the RF tags and MSLs.
- 2-2. The procedures for creating RF tags and MSLs will be explained for each of the three systems TC ACCIS, TC-AIMS II, and DS2T in the succeeding paragraphs. These guidelines may be supplemented by command policy.

# **Part 1 Creating Radio Frequency Tags**

2-3. Radio frequency tags are an element of a suite of technologies that enables the automatic capture of source data enabling the ability to document, identify, track, and control deploying forces, equipment, and sustainment cargo. There are three types of Savi (commercial manufacturer) tags (SEAL and Models 410 and 412) currently in use by the Army that are shown in Figure 2-1. The Transportation Coordinator Automated Command and Control Information System (TC-ACCIS) is the system now used to generate the data to write tags in Total Asset Visibility Intransit Processing Station (TIPS). The Transportation Coordinators' Automated Information Management System II (TC-AIMS II), the projected replacement for TC ACCIS, and the Deployment Sustainment and Support Tool (DS2T) also generate the data required to write tags and labels.







#### TC-ACCIS

2-4. Currently, at CONUS installations and in USAREUR and USARPAC, all tag writing is usually done at central locations provided by the ITO. This is primarily driven by equipment and trained personnel. At some installations you can prepare the data file to write tags in your unit area and then report to a write station for actual preparation of the tag.

1-7 v 1-03

- 2-5. In preparation for redeployment from an austere theater the Army transportation element (e.g. movement control battalion or movement control team) will coordinate for the write station location and access to the data files (DEL) in TC ACCIS. There is no existing policy or doctrine that assigns this function to a specific organization.
- 2-6. The following elements are necessary to prepare RF tags using TC ACCIS:
  - Access to TC ACCIS
  - An approved Deployment Equipment List
  - A quantity of RF Tags usually available at the ITO/movement control team (MCT)
  - A data file created in accordance with movement instructions in TC ACCIS
  - A Military shipment label (MSL)
  - Registered write station with docking station or interrogator
- 2-7. Logon to TC ACCIS and go to Main Menu. Select 1 Equipment List Processing (Figure 2-2).

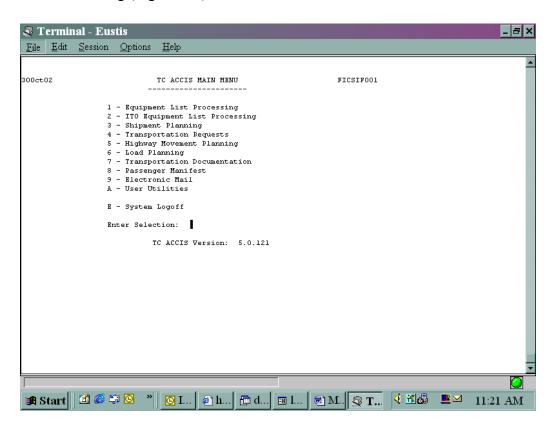


Figure 2-2 TC ACCIS Main Menu

1-8 v **1-03** 

2-8. From the Equipment List Processing screen select 7 ATCMD (Figure 2-3) and press ESC.

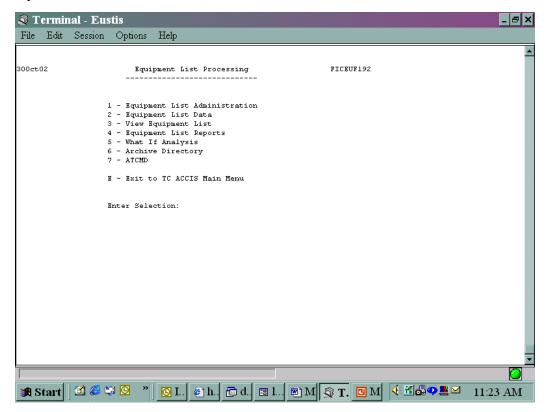


Figure 2-3 Equipment List Processing

1-9 v 1-03

2-9. From the ATCMD screen enter the Type Data code assigned to the DEL for which you want to create tags (Figure 2-4) and press ESC.

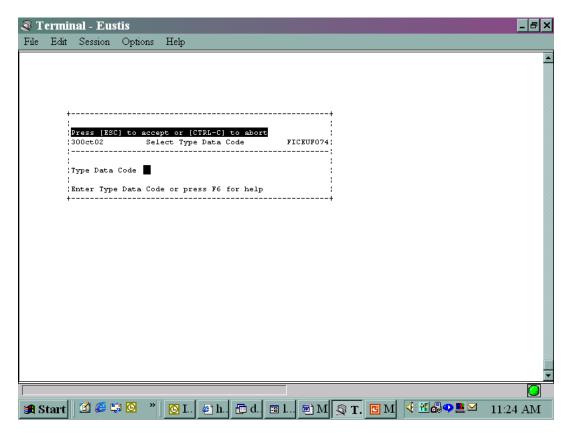


Figure 2-4 Type Data Code

1-10 v 1-03

2-10. From the ATCMD format select Strategic Conveyance (Figure 2-5). For an air movement select GATES (G); for a sea movement select WPS (W)

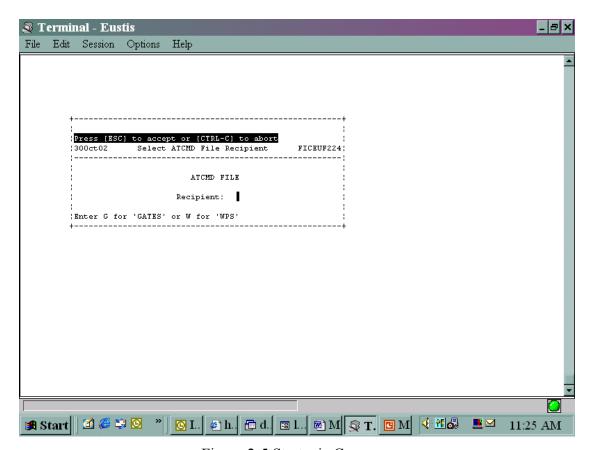


Figure 2-5 Strategic Conveyance

1-11 v 1-03

2-11. From the Deployment Equipment List select the item or items for which a tag is to be written (Figure 2-6). Use F10 to select the entire DEL or scroll down and use X to select the specific item, then click ESC. Your file is saved on the TC ACCIS server.

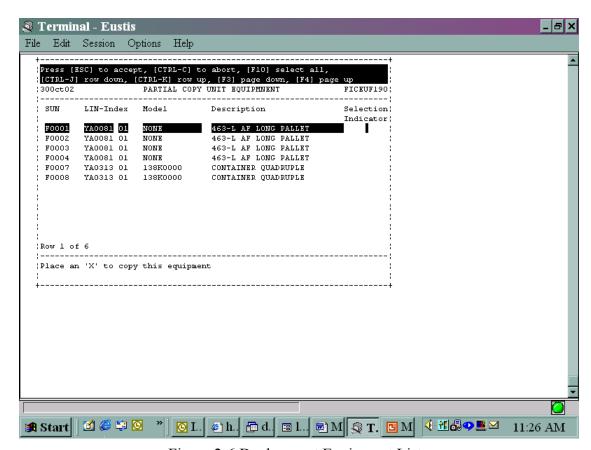


Figure 2-6 Deployment Equipment List

2-12. At this point you have created a file for the TAV In Transit Processing Station (TIPS). Contact the TC ACCIS System Administrator and report the TD of the downloaded file. Report to the write station and provide assistance as required.

1-12 v 1-03

- 2-13. The following actions usually occur at the ITO/UMC office.
- 2-14. Return to TC ACCIS main menu (Figure 2-2) and select 2 ITO Equipment List Processing and press ESC. From the ITO Equipment List Process screen (Figure 2-7) select 9 ACTMD Download and press ESC.

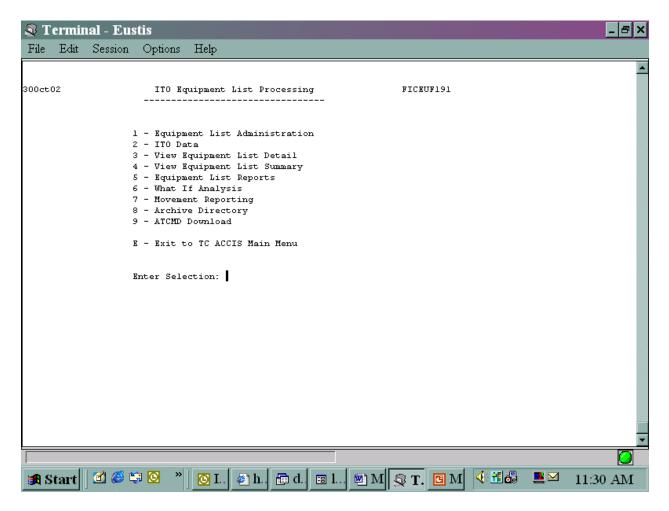


Figure 2-7 ITO Equipment List Processing

1-13 v 1-03

2-15. Place X under Select next to unit file that you want to write tags for (Figure 2-8) and press ESC.

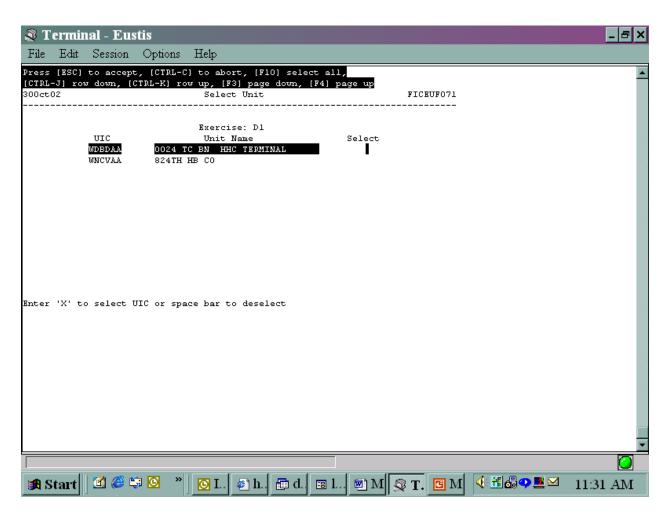


Figure 2-8 Unit File

1-14 v 1-03

2-16. Enter the required transportation data associated with move (Figure 2-9) and press ESC.

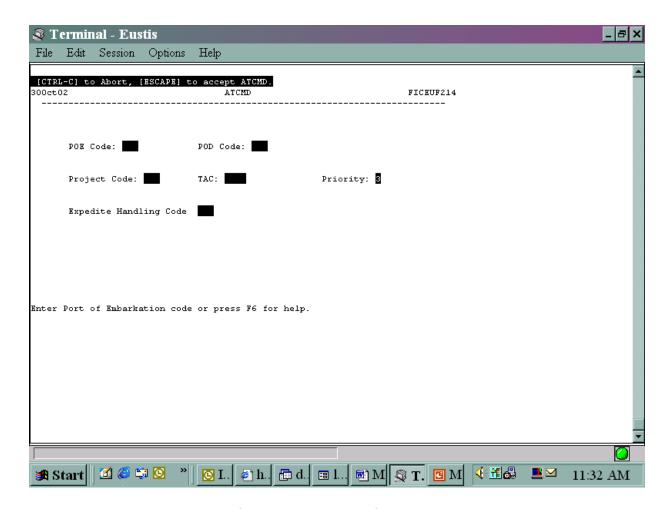


Figure 2-9 Transportation Data

1-15 v 1-03

2-17. Select 1 to transfer file (Figure 2-10). At this point you have created the file necessary to write RF tags in TIPS. Proceed to the section on writing tags with TIPS.

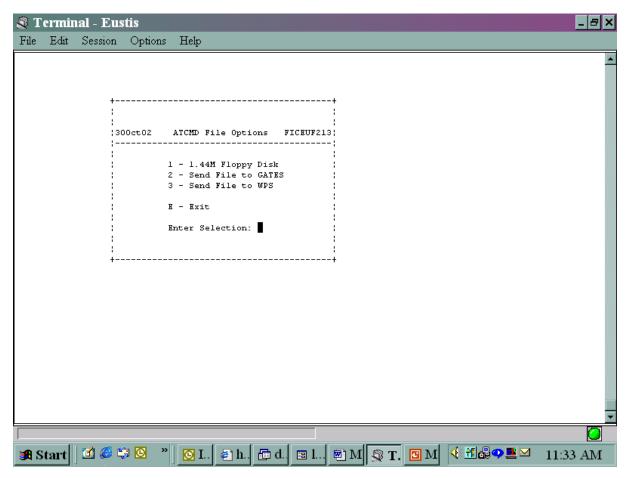


Figure 2-10 File Options

1-16 v 1-03

2-18. Secure the ATCMD disk and one MSL for each RF tag. Open the TIPS (Total Asset Visibility Intransit Processing Station) program on your PC. TIPS is software that allows reading and writing of formatted data to and from RF tags and uploads that data to regional servers. There is an interface between TC ACCIS and TIPS. This functionality will be embedded in TC AIMS II. To activate the tags place the first tag in the docking station and click on ITV Write Operations icon n the TIPS Main Menu (Figure 2-11).



Figure 2-11 TIPS Main Menu

1-17 v 1-03

2-19. Click OK at the first message on the docking station. Click OK at the second message on tag status. Click on the Import box (Figure 2-12).

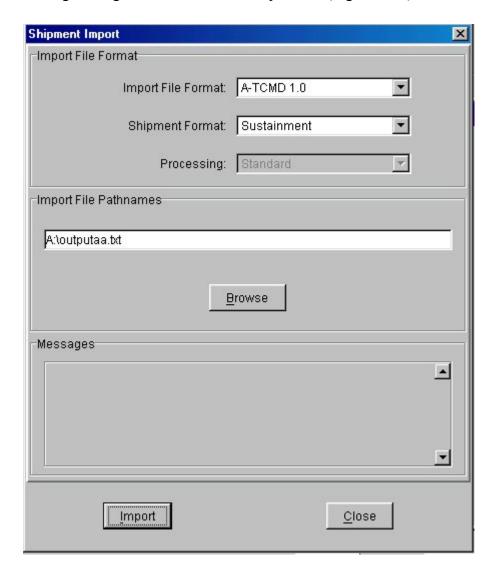


Figure 2-12 Shipment Import

1-18 v 1-03

2-20. Highlight the ATCMD record file from the A Drive. Click on Use, Import, and then OK (Figure 2-13).

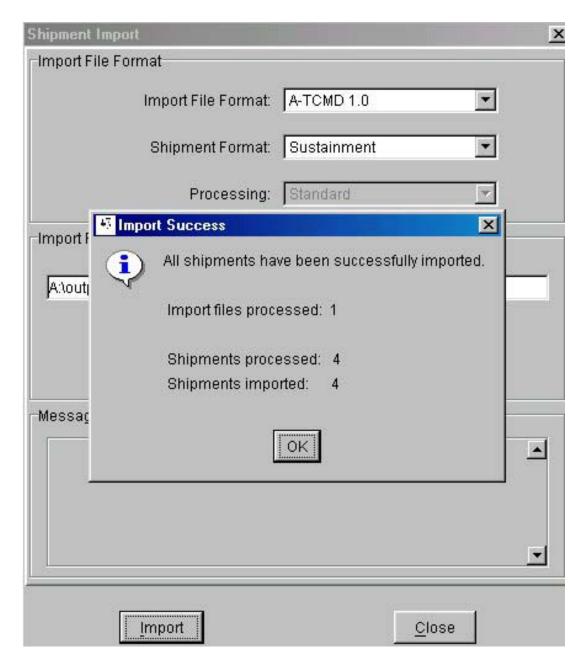


Figure 2-13 Import File Success

1-19 v 1-03

2-21. Highlight all files on the screen (Figure 2-14) using Ctrl A, click right mouse, and Open.

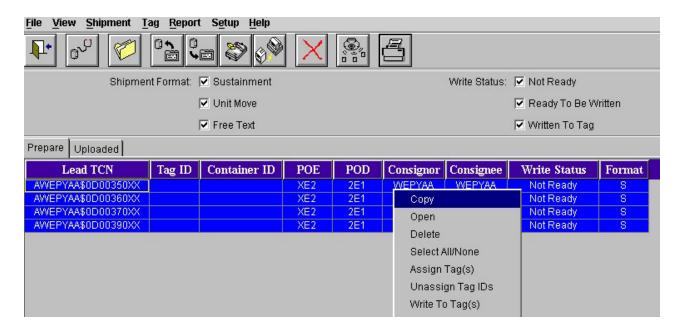


Figure 2-14 Shipment Files

1-20 v 1-03

2-22. Fill in the "license plate" data (white boxes) for each shipment, then click on Copy and then Save

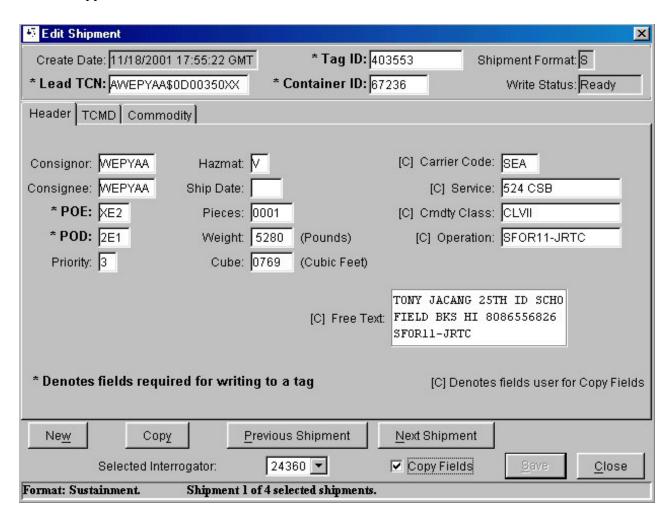


Figure 2-15 Equipment Data

1-21 v 1-03

2-23. Click on the TCN (transportation control number) for the next shipment, enter the "license plate" data, and then click Save. Continue entering data for each shipment until all are completed. **NOTE:** Normally only the Tag ID and Container ID need to be entered when preparing for the same operation.

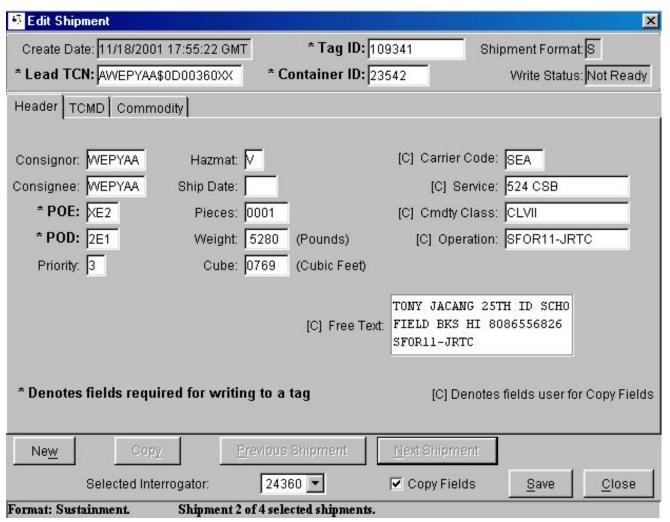


Figure 2-16 Equipment Data - Continued

1-22 v 1-03

2-24. Highlight all shipments, click right mouse, and select Write to Tags.

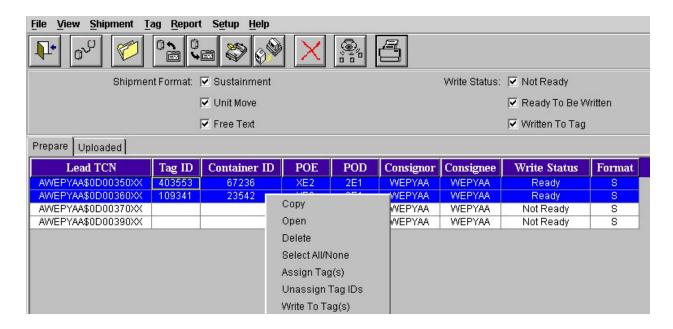


Figure 2-17 Write Status

2-25. Place each tag in the docking station when prompted.

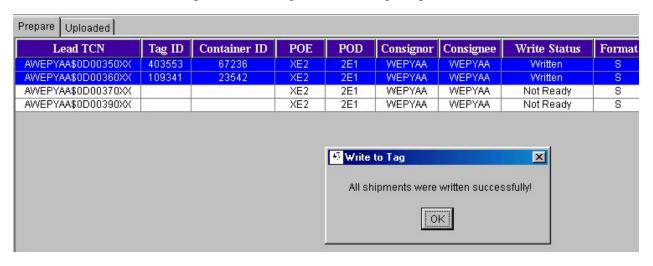


Figure 2-18 Write Status - Continued

1-23 v 1-03

2-26. When all tags are written click Uploaded, then File and Upload written shipments.

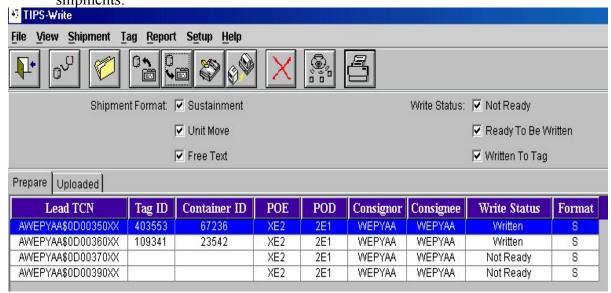


Figure 2-19 Write Status - Continued

2-27. When the file transfer session is completed the shipments move from Prepare to Uploaded (Figure 2-20).

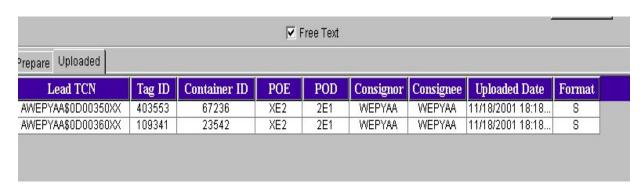


Figure 2-20 Write Status - Continued

2-28. Once the files have been uploaded to the server open the browser <a href="https://192.62.212.66/itvf.html">https://192.62.212.66/itvf.html</a> and verify the shipments are loaded by typing your name in the "free text" field and click Submit.

1-24 v 1-03

### TC-AIMS II

- 2-29. Currently, at CONUS installations and in USAREUR and USARPAC, all tag writing is usually done at central locations provided by the ITO. TC-AIMS II is a unit based system and the actions associated with creating the data previously accomplished at the ITO with TC ACCIS will be done within the unit. The loading of data onto the tag or "burning" will continue to be done at central write locations, probably at the ITO.
- 2-30. In contingency situations the senior Army transportation element will coordinate for the write stations.
- 2-31. The following components are necessary to prepare RF tags using TC-AIMS II:
  - Access to TC-AIMS II Unit Move Block 1
  - An approved Unit Deployment List (UDL)
  - A quantity of RF tags, usually available at the ITO/ MCT
  - A military shipment label
  - Registered write station with docking station or interrogator
- 2-32. To initiate the process of creating RF tags using TC-AIMS II you will use the following path: Wizards>Interface>AIT Tools>TIPS

1-25 v 1-03

2-33. Complete Transportation Movement Control Documents (TCMDs) for each piece of equipment or shipping unit on the UDL.

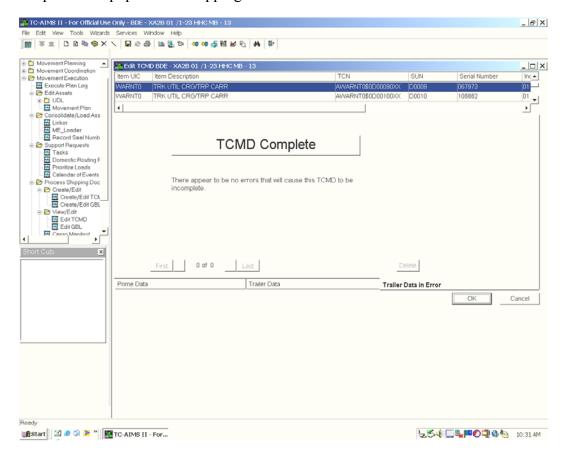


Figure 2-20 TMCD Entry

1-26 v 1-03

2-34. Select all pieces of equipment required to be tagged in accordance with established policy (Figure 2-21).

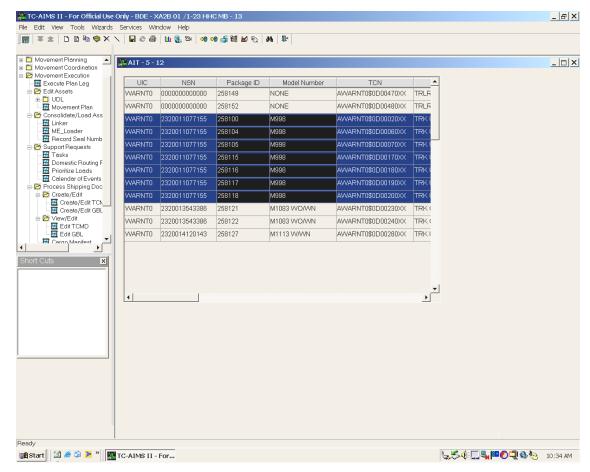


Figure 2-21 Equipment to be Tagged

1-27 v 1-03

# 2-35. Select RF Tag Export from the Tool Menu (Figure 2-22).

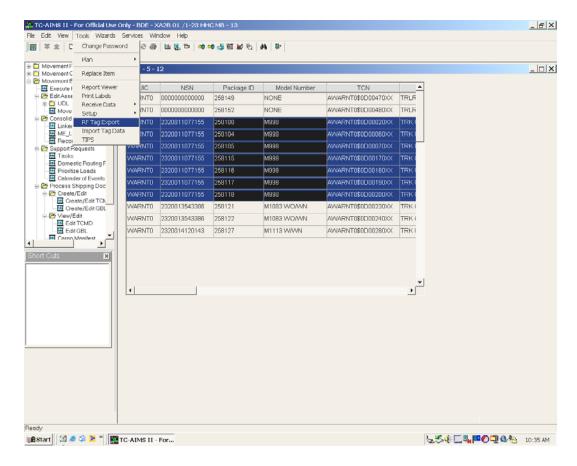


Figure 2-22 RF Tag Export

1-28 v 1-03

2-36. Highlight all shipments to create a file for TIPS to import (Figure 2-23).

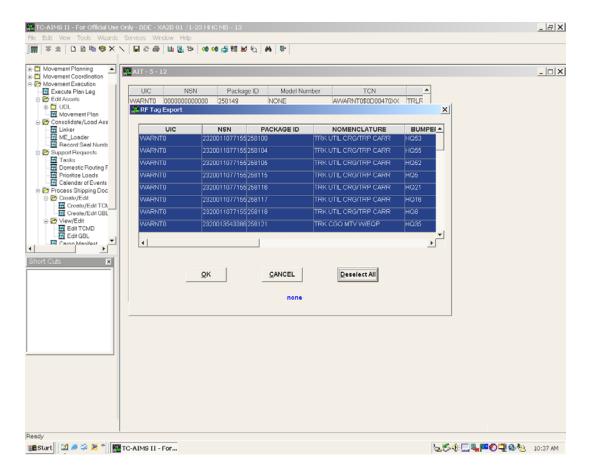


Figure 2-23 RF Tag Export – Continued

1-29 v 1-03

# 2-37. Save file (Figure 2-24)

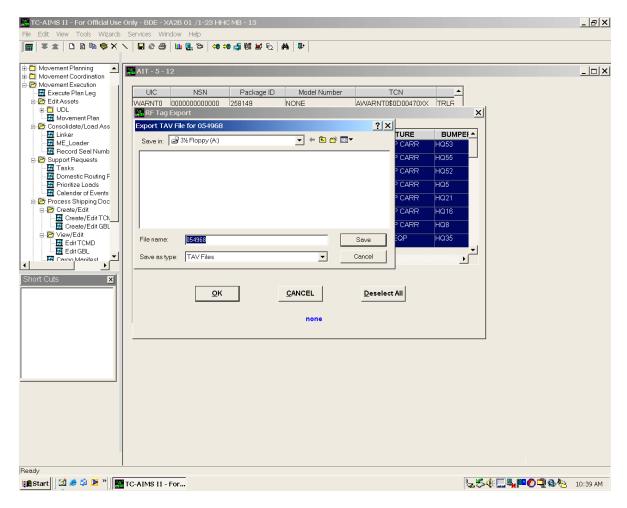


Figure 2-24 – Save File

1-30 v 1-03

# 2-38. Click Yes to initiate TIPS (Figure 2-25).

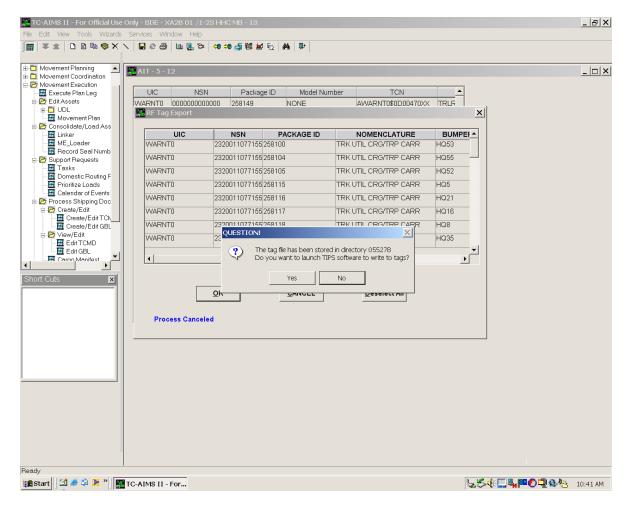


Figure 2-25 – TIPS Launch

1-31 v 1-03

# 2-39. Import saved equipment file to write RF Tags (Figure 2-26)

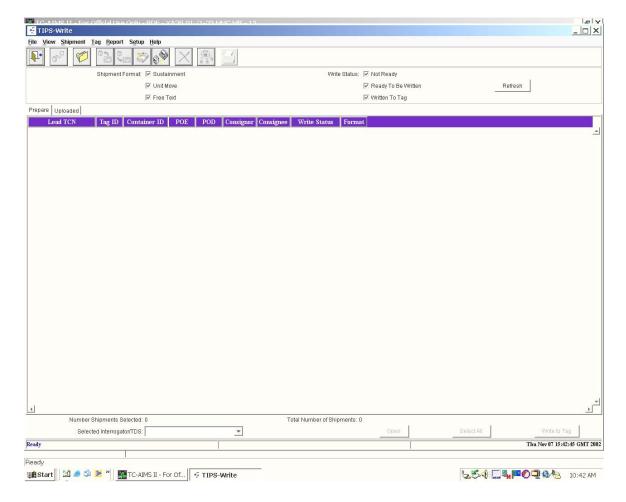


Figure 2-26 TIPS Write

1-32 v 1-03

- DX TIPS-Write X Write Status: 🔽 Not Ready Import File Format Ready To Be Written Refresh Import File Format: A-TCMD 1.0 • ✓ Written To Tag Lead TCN
AWARNT0\$0D00020XX
AWARNT0\$0D00060XX
AWARNT0\$0D000070XX Shipment Format: Sustainment -Processing: Standard v Import File Pathnames Browse Import Close Number Shipments Selected: 0 Total Number of Shipments: 3 • Selected Interrogator/TDS: Write to Tag Tue Nov 19 15:16:45 GMT 2002

2-40. Enter the file name and select Import (Figure 2-27).

Figure 2-27 Shipment Import

Start 3 6 5 7 IPS-Write

1-33 v 1-03

**\$\$€ 1**0:16 AM

## 2-41. You are now ready to write the tags.

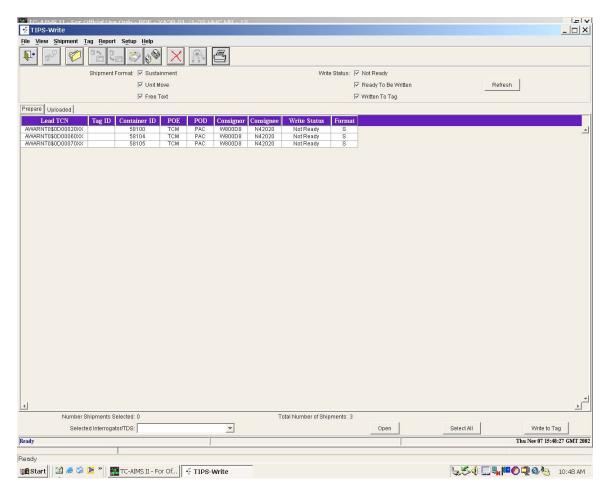


Figure 2-28 TIPS Write

1-34 v 1-03

2-42. Select each file and complete the header data to include tag number. Ensure that the free text field is populated with the UMO (unit movement officer) name, unit and phone number. If this deployment has an exercise name, ensure it is reflected in the Operation.

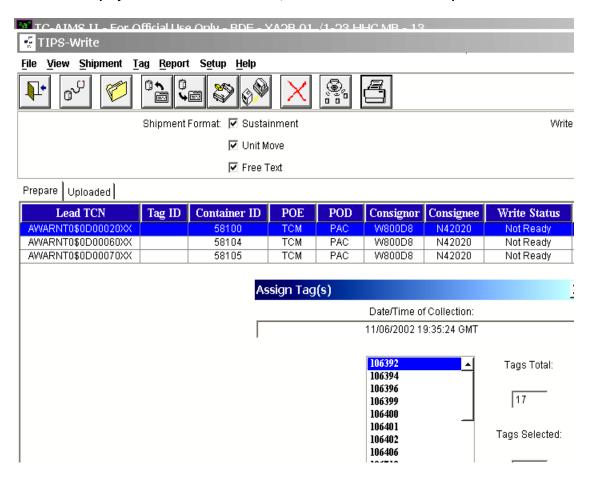


Figure 2-29 Assign Tag Numbers

1-35 v **1-03** 

2-43. Write all Shipment data to tags (Figure 2-30).

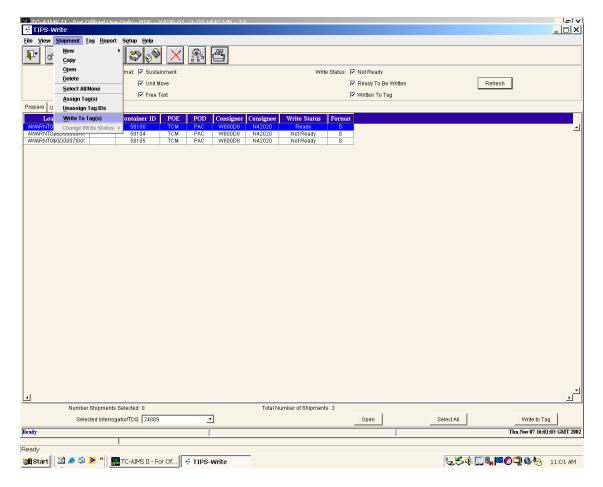


Figure 2-30 Writing Data to Tags

1-36 v 1-03

# 2-44. Writing tags in progress (Figure 2-31)

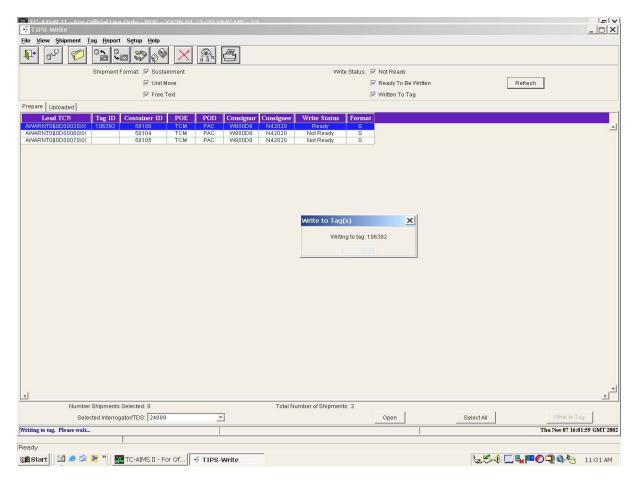


Figure 2-31 Writing Status

1-37 v 1-03

#### DS2T

2-45. Currently, at CONUS installations and in USAREUR and USARPAC, all tag writing is usually done at central locations provided by the ITO. DS2T is a unit based system and the actions associated with creating the data previously accomplished at the ITO with TC ACCIS will be done within the unit. The loading of data onto the tag or "burning" will continue to be done at central write locations, probably at the ITO. 2-46. In contingency situations the senior Army transportation element will coordinate for the write stations.

2-47. The following components are necessary to prepare RF tags using DS2T:

- Access to DS2T Unit Move Version 2.3
- An approved Deployment Equipment List (DEL)
- A quantity of RF tags, usually available at the ITO/ MCT
- A military shipment label
- Registered write station with docking station or interrogator

1-38 v 1-03

2-48. Open DS2T and locate the equipment to be shipped. And select RF tag (Figure 2-32)

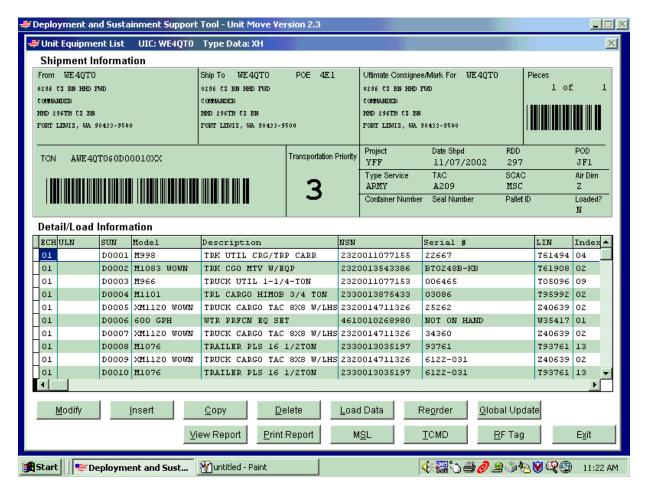


Figure 2-32 Unit Equipment List

1-39 v **1-03** 

2-49. Highlight items to be tagged or select all and then click OK (Figure 2-33)

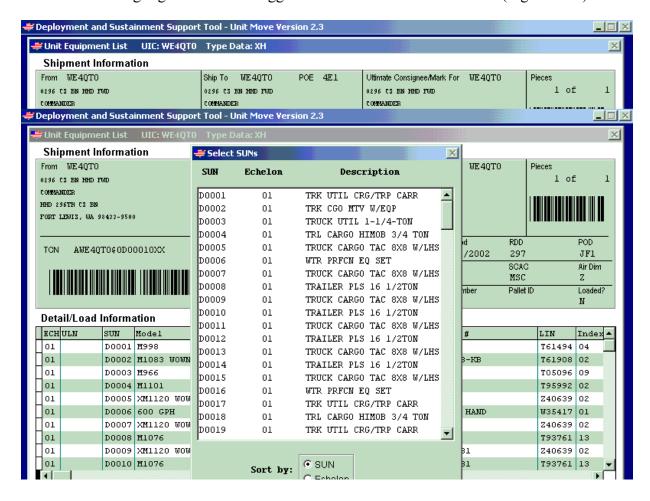


Figure 2-33 Selecting Items to be Tagged

1-40 v **1-03** 

2-50. Select redial for your situation and enter tag number or respond to the prompts as appropriate (Figure 2-34).

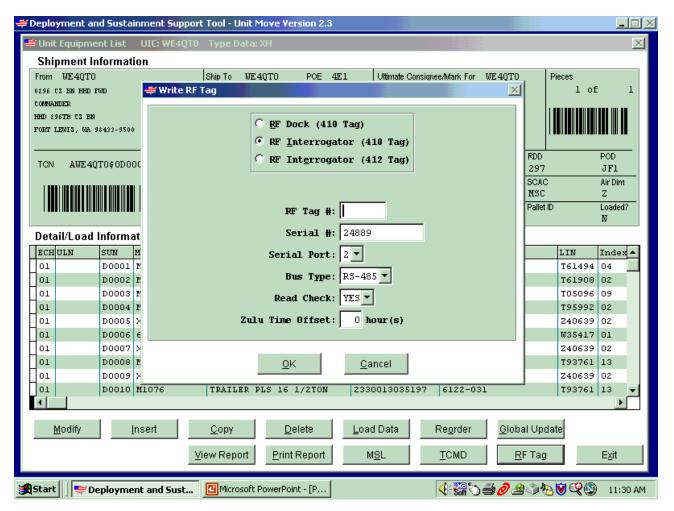


Figure 2-34 Write RF Tag

1-41 v **1-03** 

2-51. System is writing data to RF tag. When all tags have been written the screen will clear and then select Exit (Figure 2-35).

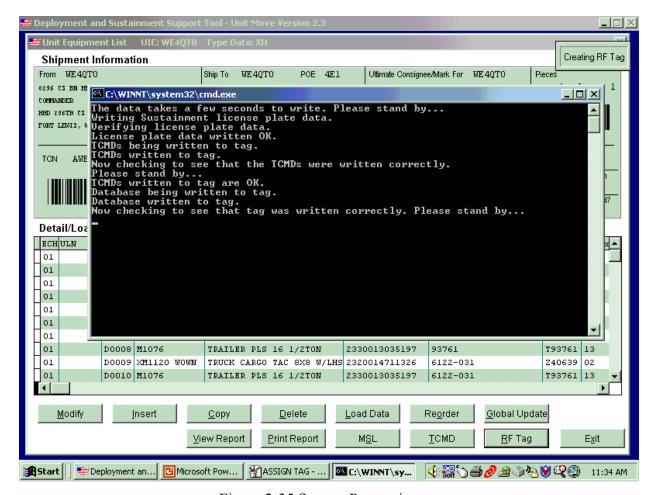


Figure 2-35 System Processing

1-42 v **1-03** 

# 2-52. Click Transfer (Figure 2-36).

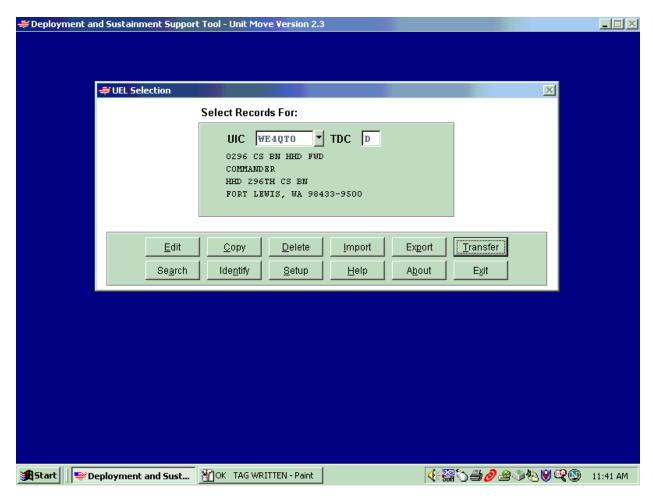


Figure 2-36 UEL Selection

1-43 v 1-03

# 2-53. Select ITV Server Transfer and click OK (Figure 2-37)

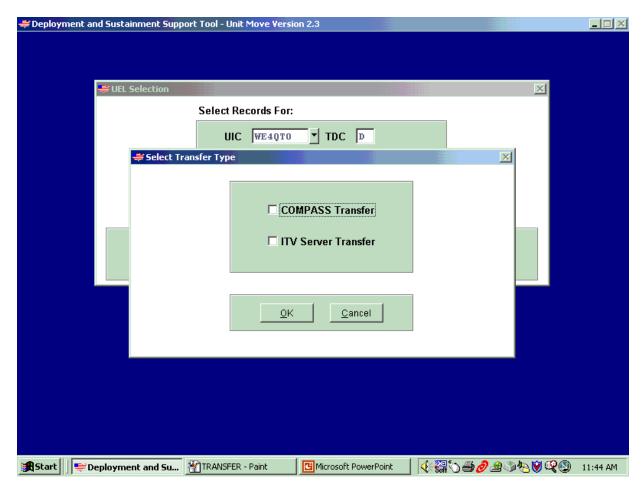


Figure 2-37 Transfer Type Selection

1-44 v 1-03

2-54. Select Transfer Records and Transfer Mode and the click OK (Figure 2-38)

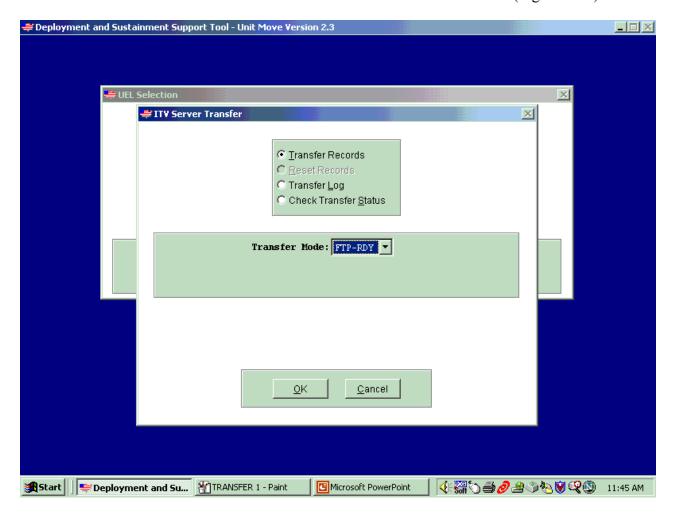


Figure 2-38 ITV Transfer

1-45 v 1-03

2-55. Status of transfer - should read "ITV Transfer Complete" and "Transfers Completed = 6" (Figure 2-39).

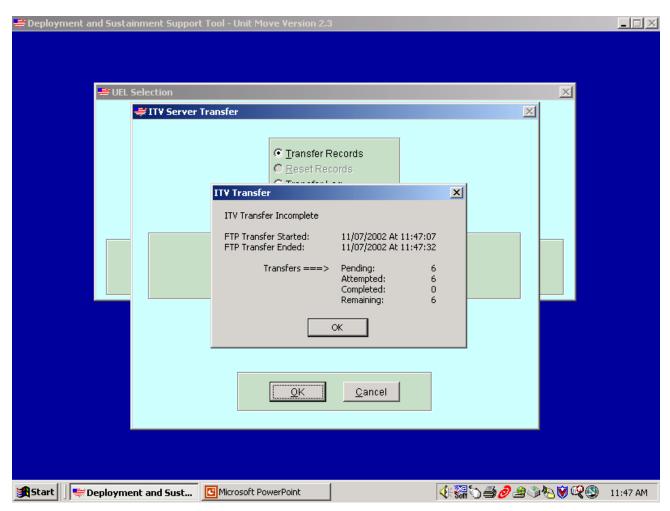


Figure 2-39 Transfer Status

1-46 v 1-03

# Part 2 Creating Military Shipping Labels

2-56. All military shipments, including vehicles and equipment, are marked with a military shipping label. Previously labels were prepared manually but are now done through an information management system. While the manually prepared version of the label looks slightly different from those prepared with an information management system, the information is displayed in the same numbered blocks.

2-57. All transportation information management systems can produce a bar-coded MSL (Figure 2-40). Special printers (Figure 2-41) are used to print labels however DS2T can also print labels on any card stock with most laser jet printers.



Figure 2-40 Bar Coded MSL

1-47 v 1-03





Figure 2-41 MSL Printers

2-58. Suggested placement of MSLs on vehicles and equipment is covered in Section 4.

1-48 v 1-03

## TC ACCIS.

2-59. From the main menu in TC ACCIS select 7 Transportation Documentation (Figure 2-42).

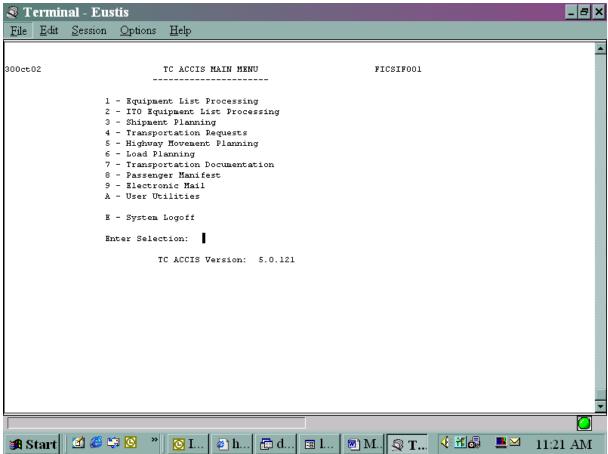


Figure 2-42 TC ACCIS Main Menu

1-49 v 1-03

2-60. Select 1 Military shipment label (Figure 2-43).

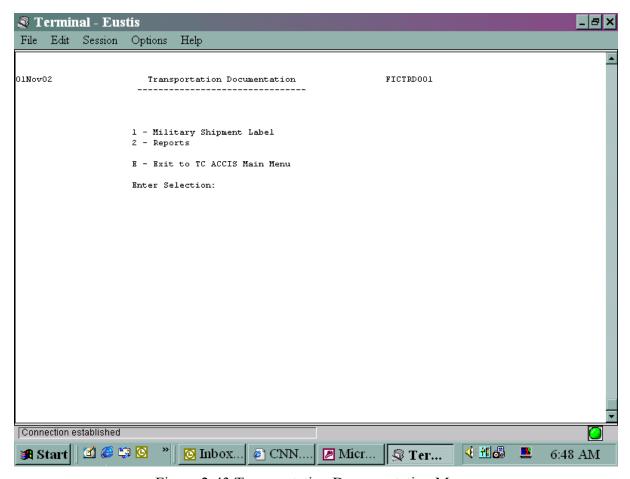
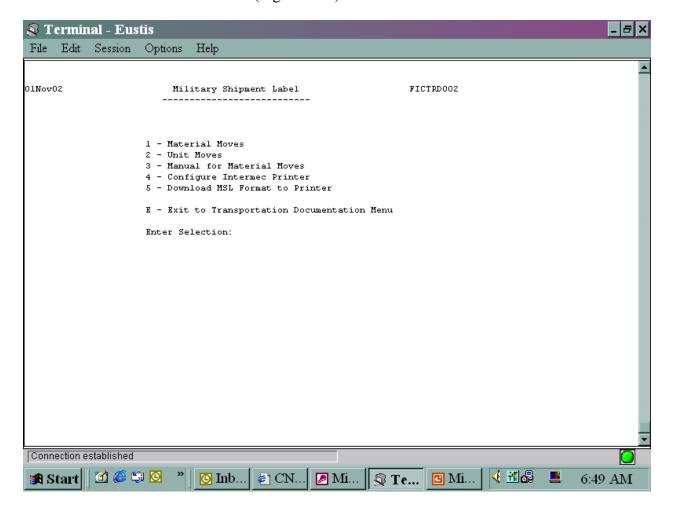


Figure 2-43 Transportation Documentation Menu

1-50 v 1-03

# 2-61. Select 2 Unit Moves (Figure 2-44).



1-51 v 1-03

2-62. Select item to be printed and press ESC (Figure 2-45). Retrieve label from printer.

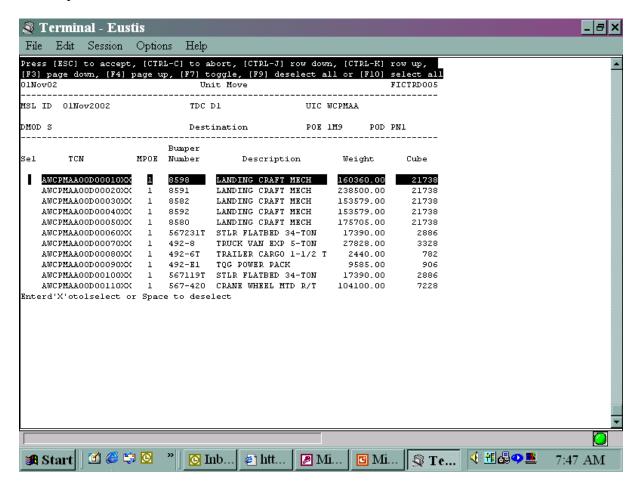


Figure 2-45 Item Selection

1-52 v 1-03

#### TC-AIMS II

2-63. From Movement Execution menu drop down to Track Movement and click on Print/Create Labels. Select one or two Dimensional MSL and follow prompts (Figure 2-46). Retrieve labels from printer.

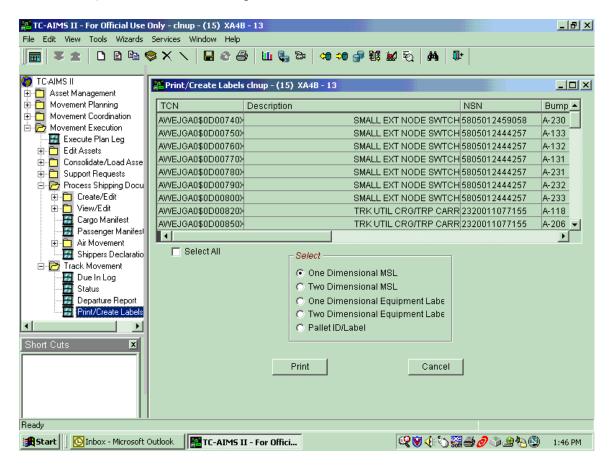


Figure 2-46 TC-AIMS II Menu

1-53 v **1-03** 

#### DS2T

2-64. Log onto DS2T and open the DEL, select MSL, then Equipment and click OK (Figure 2-47).

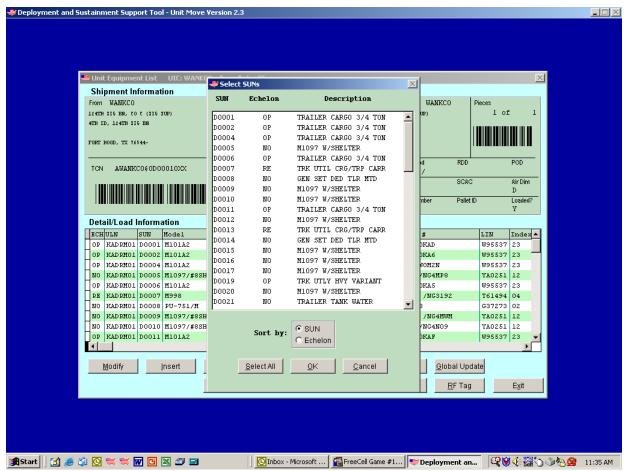


Figure 2-47 DS2T Main Menu

1-54 v **1-03** 

Deployment and Sustainment Support Tool - Unit Move Version 2.3 \_ 🗆 × 📛 Unit Equipment List 💢 UIC: WANKCO 🔭 Type Data: FE **Shipment Information** From WANKCO Ship To WANKCO Ultimate Consignee/Mark For WANKCO POE 124TH SIG BM, CO C (SIG SUP) 124TH SIG BM, CO C (SIG SUP) 124TH SIG BM, CO C (SIG SUP) 4TH ID, 124TH SIG BN #Print MSLs FORT HOOD, TX 76544-Select Printer: © Laser Printer © Label Printer TCN AWANKCO\$0D00010 Number of Copies: 1 ÷ SCAC Air Dim D Number Per Page: 1 ÷ Pallet ID Loaded? Send Output To: 

Preview Report C Print Report Detail/Load Information ECHULN SUN Mod LIN Index▲ OP KADRMO1 DOOO1 M10 OP KADRMO1 D0002 M10 W95537 23 OP KADRMO1 DOOO4 M1C NO KADRMO1 DOOO5 M1C W95537 23 YA0251 12 OP KADRMO1 DO006 M1C RE KADRMO1 DO007 M95 พี95537 23 T61494 04 NO KADRMO1 DOOOS PU-G37273 02 NO KADRMO1 DO009 M10 YA0251 12 <u>C</u>ancel <u>0</u>K NO KADRMO1 DOO10 M1C YA0251 12 W95537 23 <u>G</u>lobal Update <u>M</u>odify <u>D</u>elete <u>L</u>oad Data Re<u>o</u>rder <u>C</u>opy <u>V</u>iew Report Print Report M<u>S</u>L TCMD <u>R</u>F Tag E<u>x</u>it

2-65. Select printer, preview report, and then click OK (Figure 2-48).

Figure 2-48 Print MSLs

☐ Inbox - Mic... ☐ FreeCell Ga... ☐ Deployme... ☐ Microsoft P... ☐ 🔾 🕏 🗘 🚱 11:36 AM

1-55 v 1-03

2-66. Review label for correctness, select Print, and retrieve label from printer (Figure 2-49).

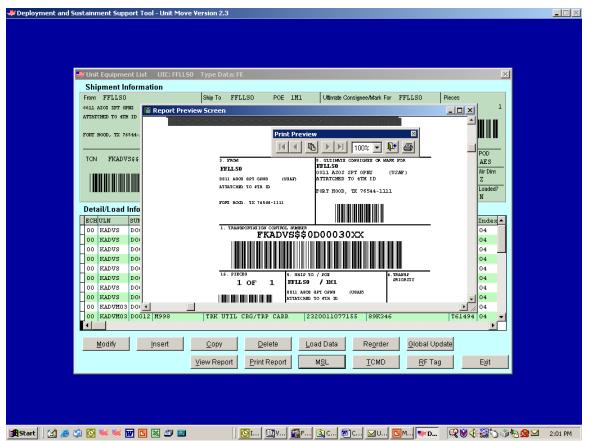


Figure 2-49 Report Preview

1-56 v 1-03

## Section 3

## **Accessing ITV Information**

# **INTRODUCTION**

3-1. The purpose of this section is to demonstrate the means of accessing stored ITV data. Figure 3-1 is a schematic of the system that creates, reads, and stores ITV information.

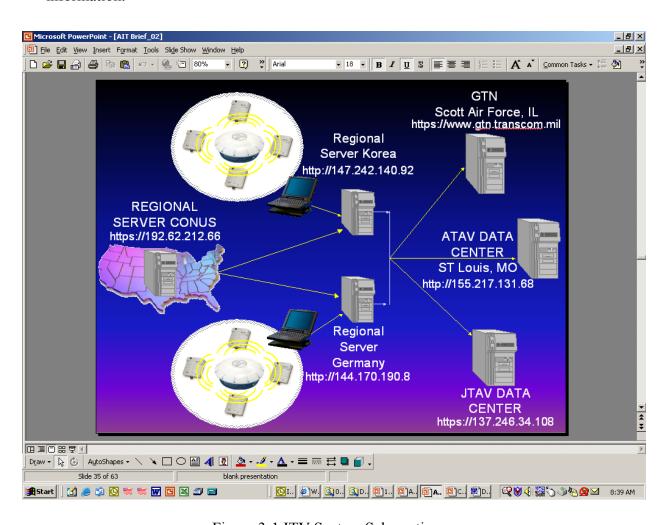


Figure 3-1 ITV System Schematic

1-57 v 1-03

#### THE ACCESS PROCESS

3-2. The first step in accessing the system is obtaining a password. Go to your browser, type in <a href="https://192.62.212.66">https://192.62.212.66</a>, click on the RF-ITV logo (see Figure 3-2) and follow the directions to obtain an account. NOTE: It is suggested that you obtain the password and become familiar with the system before you deploy.

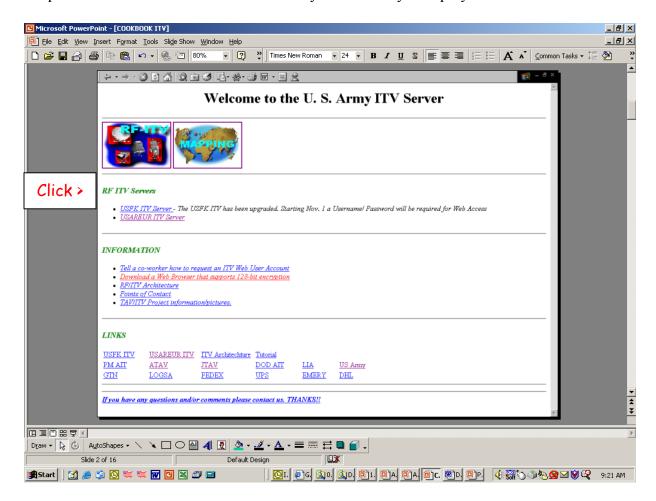


Figure 3-2 Initial Screen ITV Server

1-58 v **1-03** 

3-3. Select the server to be used for the query. All data, including USAREUR and USFK (Korea), is consolidated on the CONUS server but you may view any of the three with your single password.

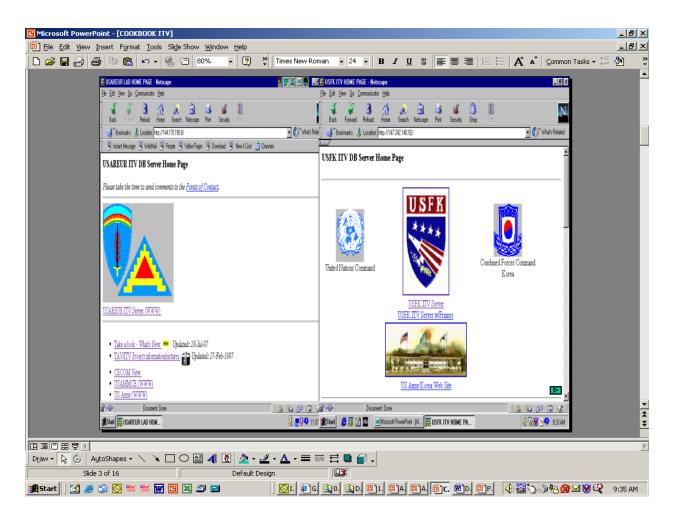


Figure 3-3 Theater Server Selection Page

1-59 v **1-03** 

3-4. The next step is selecting the type of query. Using the TCN, document number (DOC#), or tag identification number (Tag ID) are the quickest way to query the system. If you are unsure of the type of query this is most appropriate click on ?Queries? to get an explanation of all types of queries available.

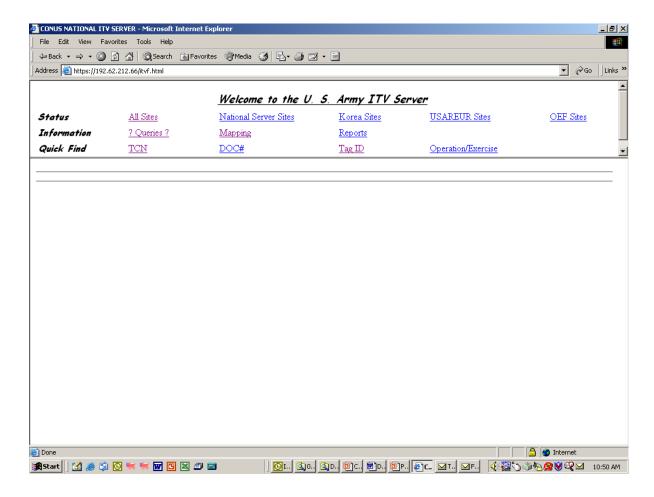


Figure 3-4 Query Selection

1-60 v 1-03

3-5. This screen will appear when the ?Queries? selection is made and explains each type of query by key data elements.

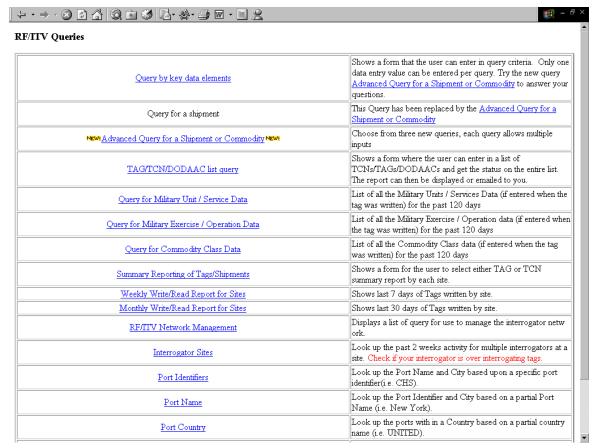


Figure 3-5 Explanations of ITV Queries

1-61 v **1-03** 

3-6. Enter the known data elements regarding the shipment and click on the Submit Query. Any one of the data elements is sufficient to query the system.

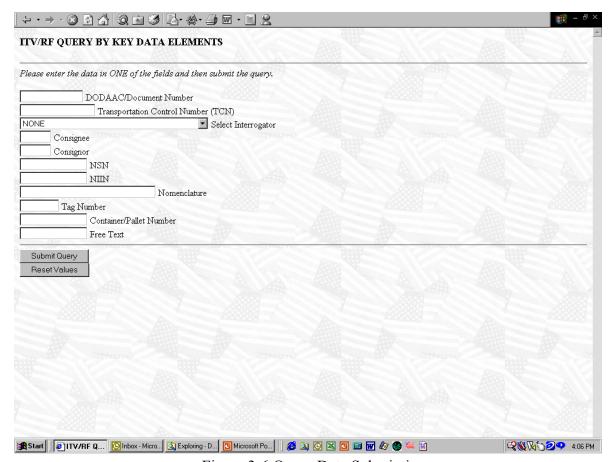


Figure 3-6 Query Data Submission

1-62 v 1-03

3-7. The following sample screen shots are the results of using the query categories. Figure 3-7 shows the result of selecting Operation/Exercise from the menu on Figure 3-4.

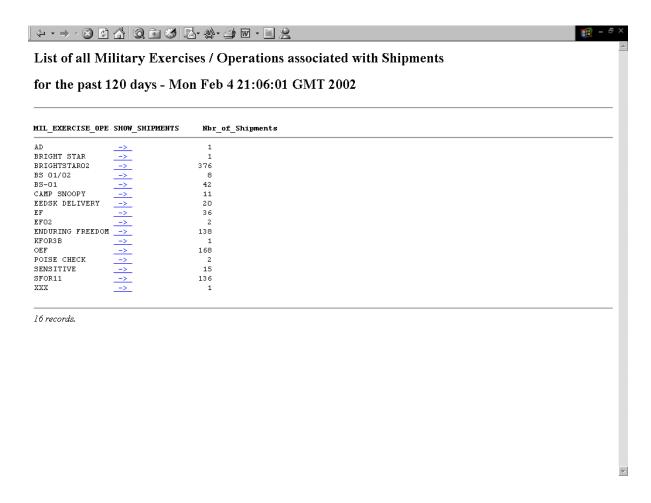


Figure 3-7 List of Military Exercises

1-63 v 1-03

3-8. The data listed in Figure 3-8 is a result of selecting Operation Enduring Freedom. These are the shipments in the system associated with the operation for the previous 120 days.

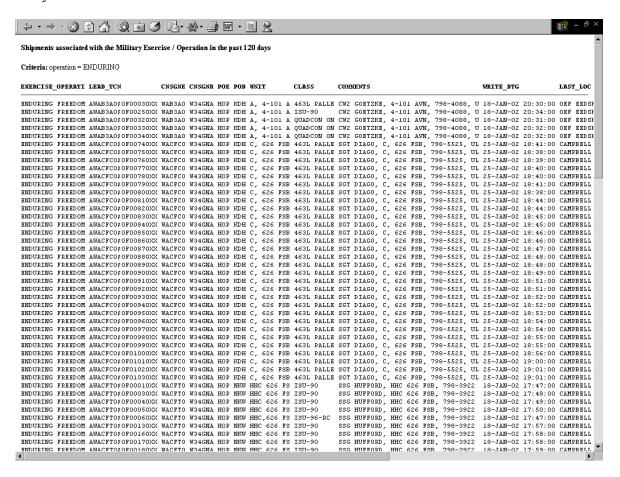


Figure 3-8 Operation Enduring Freedom Shipments

1-64 v 1-03

3-9. Figure 3-9 shows the result of selecting sites at US locations from the menu on Figure 3-4.

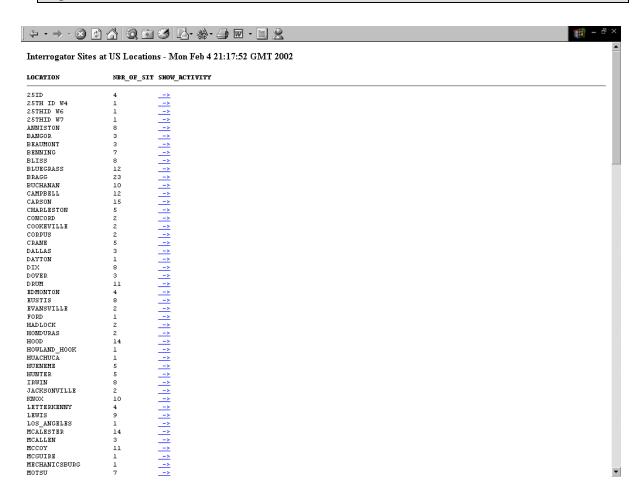


Figure 3-9 US Locations

1-65 v 1-03

3-10. Figure 3-10 is the result of selecting Fort Campbell and lists the site activity at that installation for the previous two weeks.

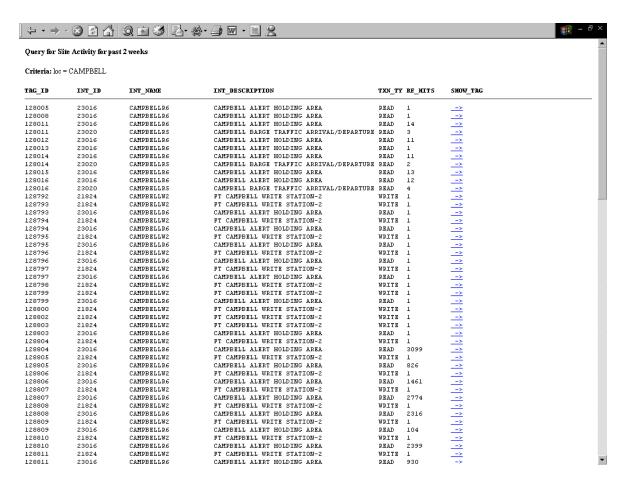


Figure 3-10 Site Activity at Fort Campbell

1-66 v 1-03

3-11. Figure 3-11 shows the results of selecting Tag Number 128804. The details of the shipment can be obtained by clicking on the TCMD or Commodity icon.

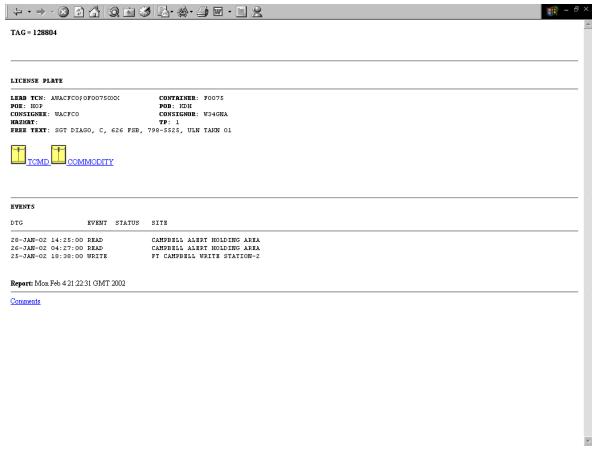


Figure 3-11 Tag Number Query

1-67 v 1-03

3-12. Figure 3-12 shows the results of clicking on the TCMD icon for Tag Number 128804.



Figure 3-12 TCMD Query for Tag Number 128804

1-68 v 1-03

3-13. Figure 3-13 shows the results of clicking on the Commodity icon for Tag Number 128804.

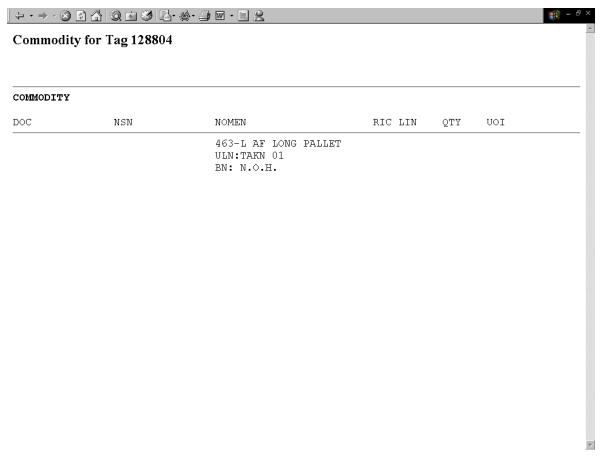


Figure 3-12 Commodity Query for Tag Number 128804

1-69 v 1-03

#### Section 4

# **Marking Standards**

#### INTRODUCTION

- 3-14. The US Army shipped huge quantities of vehicles, equipment, and supplies during Desert Storm and thousands of pieces were never delivered because they were not marked properly. Creating the RF tags and MSLs correctly is essential but the effort is wasted if the tags and labels are not properly fastened to the equipment.
- 3-15. The purpose of this section is to briefly outline the positioning of tags and labels on vehicles and equipment.

## **VEHICLES**

- Radio Frequency Tags Vehicles will be marked with one RF tag. Attach the tag to grill or front of the bumper using nylon zip ties (see Figure 4-1).
- Military Shipping Labels Vehicles will be marked with two MSLs. Attach one label to the left front bumper (driver's side) and one to the left door (driver's door) (see Figure 4-1).

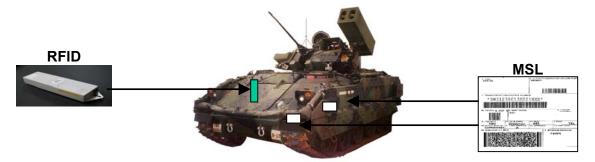


Figure 4-1 Vehicle Marking Standard

#### CONTAINERS

- Radio Frequency Tags Containers will be marked with one RF tag. Attach
  the tag to the locking bar on the upper right side of the container door using
  nylon zip ties (see Figure 4-2).
- Military Shipping Labels Containers will be marked with two MSLs. Attach
  one label to the door and one to the right side of the container as you look at
  the door (see Figure 4-2).

1-70 v 1-03



Figure 4-2 Container Marking Standard

#### **PALLETS**

- Radio Frequency Tags Pallets will be marked with one RF tag. Attach the tag to the side of the pallet using nylon zip ties (see Figure 4-3) and outside of any protective wrapping.
- Military Shipping Labels Pallets will be marked with two MSLs. Attach one label on the side of the pallet and one on the adjacent side (see Figure 4-3). Ensure that the MSLs are on the outside of any protective wrapping.

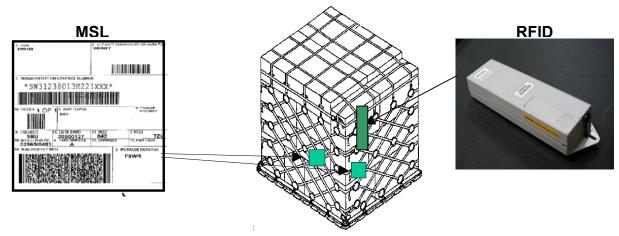


Figure 4-3 Pallet Marking Standard

#### **OTHER ITEMS**

- Radio Frequency Tags Other items will be marked with one RF tag that is near a MSL. Attach the tag with nylon zip ties and outside of any protective wrapping.
- Military Shipping Labels Other items will be marked with two MSLs similar to that described in 4.8. Labels should be mounted 2.5 feet to 6 feet off the ground on vehicles and approximately 2.5 feet off the ground on items that will be loaded on vehicles for transport. The labels should be positioned so that can be readily scanned.

1-71 v 1-03

## **DISPOSITION OF RF TAGS**

There are two stocks of RF tags, one for unit moves and the other for sustainment. In the case of unit moves the tags are usually hand receipted directly to the using unit. When the unit arrives at their destination they are responsible for removing the tags, deactivating them, and securing them for redeployment. Once the unit has returned to home station the tags will be removed, deactivated, and turned in to the supply activity. On the other hand, the tags used for sustainment are turned in when the shipment reaches destination, deactivated, and either used for retrograde shipments or are returned to CONUS for future sustainment shipments.

1-72 v 1-03

## Glossary

**AIS** automated information system

**AIT** automatic identification technology

**CONUS** continental United States

**DEL** deployment equipment list

**DoD** Department of Defense

**DS2T** Deployment Support and Sustainment Tool

**GATES** Global Air Transportation Execution System

**GTN** Global Transportation Network

**ITO** installation transportation office

**ITV** in-transit visibility

MACOM major command or major Army command

MCT Movement Control Team

MSL military shipping label

**RF** radio frequency

**TC-ACCIS** Transportation Coordinators. Automated Command and Control

Information System

**TC-AIMS II** Transportation Coordinators' Automated Information for Movements

System II

**TCMD** transportation movement control document

**TCN** transportation control number

TIPS Total Asset Visibility Intransit Processing Station

**UDL** unit deployment list

1-73 v **1-03** 

**UMO** unit movement officer

**UMT** unit movement teams

**US** United States

**USAREUR** United States Army Europe

**USARPAC** United States Army Pacific

**USFK** United States Forces Korea

**WPS** Worldwide Port System

1-74 v 1-03